

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE. — Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5; if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES — ADVANCE.—5 County Daily or Tri-Weekly \$20; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$6; 6 copies \$15; 15 copies or more \$150 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

NOTES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00 One square, 10 lines \$1.00

Each additional in- 10 lines \$1.00

sertion 25 Do, three months \$12.00

Do, one week 25 Do, four months \$15.00

Do, two weeks 30 Do, six months \$20.00

Do, three weeks 50 Do, twelve months \$25.00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum \$15.00

One square, changeable weekly per annum \$40.00

Do, do, do, three times a week per annum \$60.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Advertising Compliments—\$1 per week for each name.

All advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and similar notices, and all patent medicine, medical, or similar advertisements, not publishable by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices, 50 cents each.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real names of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one box, and \$8 for each additional box.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged extra.

ADVERTISING RATES — IN WEEKLY JOURNAL. — Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion \$1.00

Each continuance 75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for the first insertion and 50 cents each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

THE MORALS OF OUR PUBLIC MEN.—The New York Journal of Commerce, after quoting, as pertinent to this subject, the remark of Bacon, who, of all men, ought to know, that "there is no vice that doth so cover us with shame as to be found false and perfidious," adds the following extremely just and timely reflections:

We never heard that such men as Lowndes, King, Sherman, Calhoun, Crawford, Everett, and the like-minded, demeaned themselves in this "perfidious" style. They were dignified, direct, concise, patriotic without boasting, and free without falsifying. They were models of morals, not only in private but in public life. We will not even listen to those whisperings which ascribe much of the random speaking in Congress to *artificial* excitement of the animal spirits. But this we will say, that to our apprehension the ideal of a patriot legislator and true statesman includes such noble elements as few possess, but more might attain to; a clear head, reposing on a pure habit of body, and informed by various knowledge; love of the truth, and hatred of all forms of chicanery; fidelity to principles; a patriotism above party; a merit of office, rather than the pursuit of office; a comprehensive appreciation of the interests and relations of the *whole* republic; and last, but not least, an abiding fear of God. Such virtues it were more worthy to possess than the highest official position. With them a man stands before his peers a man indeed—proudly eminent. Without them, no station could exalt him into a true man.

Unless sentiments like these shall speedily take root in the popular heart and bear a plentiful crop of genuine statesmen and patriots, the future of our country, we fear, will be dark and terrible indeed.

We recently stated our objections to a proposition of some Southern papers that every slave owner should be allowed to hold one slave exempt from liability for his debts. We see that a writer in the Frankfort Commonwealth proposes that *all* slaves shall be exempt from execution. This is a proposition that a very large proportion of the entire property of the South shall not be liable for the just debts of its owners. We think that creditors are already a suffering and persecuted class, far better entitled to legislation than debtors are. If credit is of any importance in the South, let it not be destroyed.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In a suit brought by Mrs. Purnell against the Petersburg Railroad Company, at Richmond, Va., during the present week, for \$22,000 damages for injuries sustained by herself, her son, and for a servant killed in consequence of the accident, the jury rendered a verdict as follows: To Mrs. Purnell, \$4,158 for the injuries she sustained; \$1,408 for the injuries sustained by her son Thos. R., and \$900 for the loss of the servant, with interest from the time of the accident, to the present period. The accident occurred in 1850.

The North, it is said, has made large preparations to supply the South with ice during the next summer, but the South, it is said, has produced a full supply for herself. We think that the South must be in a fair way to emancipate herself entirely from dependence on the North when she gets to making her own ice. What manufacture is more difficult in the South than that?

Mr. Myers Truett, who was a prominent member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested at New York on Thursday last just as the steamer for California was departing. The arrest was made at the instigation of Charles P. Duane, William Mulligan, and Reuben Malone, who were exiled by the committee.

We see a pretty little paragraph in the papers, headed "God bless the poor." When we look at the influence of wealth upon the minds and hearts of many of its possessors, we are apt to conclude that God's providence has already blessed the poor in making them so.

The sentence of the Court upon John and Henry, the two slaves convicted of killing another negro in the county, was executed yesterday. Capt. Megowan, the sheriff, officiated, and the stripes as directed by law were well laid on.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

NUMBER 113.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The following very charming stanzas are from a new contributor whom we are happy to introduce to our readers, and with whom we trust they will have a long and pleasant acquaintance:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MADOLIN.

BY MRS. C. H. GILDERSLEEVE.

Saw you ever Madolin?
Where the first spring buds have been.
Where the crimson maple blossom
Laughed above the lakelet's bosome;
Where the singing brook went by,
Where gleamed the bluest summer sky,
Through the openings in the trees,
Where the woofings of the breeze
Whispered to the nodding rose—
Dallied where the myrtle grows,
Trifled with the cowslips golden,
Told its love-tale quaint and olden,
There lived Madolin.

Not of clay seemed Madolin,
But of purest kaolin.
Threads of amber was her hair,
And her lips and cheeks were fair
As the morning's rosy dye;
Like the violet's were her eyes,
Ever changing in their hue,
Tearful—smiling—always true,
And her tiny tripping feet,
Like the fawn's, were light and fleet.
Where the blue bells rang their chime,
Where the black bird sang its rhyme
I won Madolin.

By my side sits Madolin,
True and loving has she been,
Through life's weary, changeful years—
Through its gladness and its tears—
Ever flitting by my side,
Beautiful as when a bride;
Yet her amber locks are gray,
And the rose has died away,
But the violet in her eyes,
Changeful still as April skies,
Lovelier to me they seem,
Than when a boy I used to dream,
Of girlish Madolin.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1857.

THE NEW STEAMER R. W. ADAMS.—A new and elegant steamer named after R. W. Adams, a prominent New Orleans merchant and the present Surveyor of that port, has just been completed, and is lying at the wharf preparatory to starting for the sunny South, in the rivers and lakes and bayous of which her existence will hereafter be spent. Our mechanics have rarely exerted themselves with so much success as in the construction of this really beautiful boat. They have built not only a handsome craft, but one of solidity and substance—of the strongest timbers and the greatest power. She is designed for the Red river trade, and has a capacity for carrying three thousand bales of cotton. The length of the steamer is 200 feet, and the other dimensions are as follows: Beam 37 feet, depth of hold 7 feet. The cabin was built by Roach & Long, the hull by A. F. Temple; engines by Roach & Long, and the painting by J. H. Thompson. The draught of the Adams is only thirty-two inches, so that she will nearly always be able to make regular trips.

The fitting up of the cabins has been accomplished with great taste, and they present a most beautiful appearance; while the state-rooms are not only roomy and large, but convenient, and furnished with all possible luxuries. In furnishing this portion of the steamer Mr. Monahan contributed the furniture, C. Duvall & Co. the carpets, and Wilkins & Marcellus the upholstery.

We need say nothing further in commendation of this elegant steamer than to mention the names of the officers, which will afford sufficient guarantee of the attention, comfort and care that will be bestowed upon every one who has the good fortune to travel on the Adams. Capt. Charles E. Marshall is the commander. He is a well known Kentucky gentleman; a brother of our member of Congress, and we take pleasure in commanding him to the Southern trade.

The first clerk is our friend Mr. Ed. Richeson, an attentive and agreeable gentleman, and an excellent business man. Mr. Henry Martin, a young man of fine points, is the second clerk. Under their supervision the affairs of the Adams cannot fail prospering.

The Legislature of Mississippi at its recent session granted a loan of \$200,000 from the "Chickasaw Fund" to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on favorable terms. The guarantee subscription of \$400,000 for the purchase of the iron has been raised, and the funds are now secured to complete the road to the Tennessee line. Track laying has been resumed from Macon, Miss., northwards.

IS LAGER BEER POISONOUS?—Quite a discussion is being carried on in the Cincinnati papers relative to the amount of poison contained in the lager beer that is manufactured in that city. It is said that *coccidus indicus*—a poisonous drug—is used by all the brewers to give the liquid a bitter taste.

The negroes, who have been in the Hopkinsville jail for some time past on the charge of being engaged in the insurrection, were discharged on Thursday.

A German in St. Louis, named Lieze, has been fined one hundred dollars for lifting a lady across a muddy hole in the street. She did not thank him for his politeness, construing it into an insult.

FALL OF HOUSES.—Two houses in St. Louis fell last Saturday, killing Mr. Wm. Gardner, who was passing along the street, and John Jordan and Fred. Schlatter, who were at work in one of the buildings.

There was only one arrest yesterday, and that of a man who had unfortunately inhaled too much fire-water.

R. B. Carpenter, Esq., formerly of this State, has been appointed disbursing agent for the new custom-house at Chicago.

Anthony, a slave of S. Hapson, was hung on the 6th, at Cadiz, Trigg County. He had been engaged in the late negro insurrection.

The store of S. C. Davis & Co., in St. Louis, was robbed on Saturday night of \$2,000 worth of silks.

A new paper, entitled the Southern Weekly Yeoman, has been established at Canton, Trigg county.

The following are among the failures reported the present week by the New York Independent:

W. C. Miller, Mobile, Ala., assigned to Thomas W. Lyons.

John Little, Logansport, Ind., assigned.

Van Kirk & Williams, Greentown, Ind., suspended—stock attached.

We are much indebted to our friend Mr. A. N. Whitney for late Boston and New York papers. They are three days in advance of the mails.

POSTAL MATTERS.—The public printer has lately completed the annual report of the Postmaster General with an appendix. Thirty-one pages of the latter are appropriated to an elucidation of the claim of Messrs. Ramsey & Carmick, for an alleged violation of contract for carrying a semi-monthly mail from New Orleans to San Francisco via Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico and Acapulco.

A surplus of commissions has accrued at the following offices, among others, after deducting the maximum compensation of postmasters and necessary incidental expenses of offices: Baltimore \$83 49; Boston \$20,673 20; Chicago \$22,673 85; Cincinnati \$251 80; Dubuque \$3,650 22; Detroit \$1,711 64; New York \$83,512 43; Philadelphia \$6,352 14; Pittsburgh \$1,438; Richmond \$415 86; St. Louis \$1,700 14; Washington \$20,183 52.

The aggregate amount of balances due by postmasters on the adjustment of their accounts for the year was \$3,629,777 55.

The appendix also states that on the 30th June, 1856, there were in the country 25,565 postoffices. Of these 975 were offices subject to special drafts by the Postmaster General; 1,204 were required to make special deposits; 18,949 were collection offices, required to pay their quarterly proceeds to such contractors as the Postoffice Department may designate; and 4,436 were styled "special and mail messenger" offices, supplied with the mails by payment of their net proceeds or a sum within that limit.

FINE KENTUCKY STOCKS.—We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing one of the finest lot of stock that has been collected in this State. They were the property of Messrs. Lee, Heath & Tucker, who intend shipping them on the steamer Jas. Montgomery, that leaves to-morrow, and are to be taken to different Southern markets for disposal. We have no doubt but that there will be an eager demand for these fine animals when they shall have reached their destination.

This lots consists of one hundred and forty mules, which are really A No. 1. They were purchased in Bourbon county, and selected with great care, so they must be of the best description.

Messrs. Lee, Heath & Tucker have also with them two extra horses—beautifully shaped, spirited, graceful, active and rapid animals. One of them is for the saddle, and will afford some sweet Southern belle opportunity to practice the art of equestrianism. The other is the famous sorrel horse Dan Rice, which took the premium in the buggy rings at the Danville, Springfield and Bardstown fairs. He was also successful in competing for the premium in the rings for fast horses at Springfield and Bardstown.

This shipment will be hailed with satisfaction by Southern planters, and very considerably enhance the reputation of Kentucky as the great stock growing State of the creation.

Lawrence McEvoy, a policeman of St. Louis, was dangerously stabbed a few nights since by some unknown person who he was attempting to arrest. The fellow had previously wounded Mr. W. A. Charlevoile.

Miss Jane Sharp, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Sharp, who was a distinguished Baptist clergyman in Boston, has entered a convent near Baltimore, and assumed the habit of a Sister of Mercy.

[From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
Tuesday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Senate.—Mr. Toombs.—These papers were referred to a select committee. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee had indicated his preference for the course and in addition this Committee had had two or three cases of that character before them. Now, and for one, he should not be extremely anxious to consider this question in preference to the other business before them.

Mr. Toucey thought the subject ought to be referred to a select committee composed in part of opposite parties.

Mr. Rush disliked to hear the insinuations which had frequently been made that the Committee on the Judiciary was entirely composed of the political friends of the sitting member. That Committee, he believed, would examine the question impartially, with a desire to do no more nor less than equal and exact justice.

Mr. Green differed from Mr. Rush. It was his impression that both sides had expressed their confidence in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Seward believed that the Committee was as impartial as any other body, and that the Republican party here were greatly willing to entrust this question to their hands.

Mr. Butler did not object to examine the question from any distrust of his own impartiality, but thought it would be better to raise a select Committee consisting at least of ten members to decide all cases of contested elections.

Mr. Crittenton said if the select committee be raised in this particular case, it might be supposed that it was designed to accomplish a special purpose, whereas, the reference of the question to the ordinary standing committee was the usual course, and could be objected to by either side of the chamber.

Mr. Hale sustained Mr. Rush's motion.

Mr. Trumbull, said the Legislature of Indiana, now in session, would soon adjourn not to meet again for two years. It was, consequently, important that this question be disposed of as soon as possible, in order that if the sitting member should be declared not entitled to a seat, the Legislature might have an opportunity to elect some one. He was glad to hear the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Toucey

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1857.

THE VARIETIES.

A Hyperborean State. — Notwithstanding the general belief in the chimerical character of the project for the erection of a new Commonwealth, to be called Superior, it seems to be steadily assuming definite shape and importance. The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Michigan have approved of and agreed to the surrender of their respective shares of the territory required for the new State. The matter will probably come before the next Congress, as a memorial on the subject is to be forwarded to Washington. This inchoate State will comprise all the American territory bordering Lake Superior in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It will include all the upper peninsula of Michigan, with its immense mineral resources, the northern part of Wisconsin, and the northern corner of Minnesota. Some of the Wisconsin papers are so enthusiastic in favor of the project as to propose to cede all the northern part of the State from the forty-fifth parallel up. They say, very truly, that, if this territory were to be erected into a State, it would result in building up a great commercial emporium on the shores of the lake; that the present capitals of Michigan and Wisconsin are entirely too far from the remote settlers of the North, who, as they are thus shut up by themselves for four months in the year, should be allowed the privilege of adapting their political institutions to their circumstances. At present the territory referred to has not sufficient population to form a State, as it numbers only some 28,000 souls; but it would be proper enough to erect it into a national territory, to be left to grow at its leisure into adult proportions.

One volume of Lamartine's "Familiar Course of Literature" has already been published, and, in the opinion of competent judges, the work bids fair to be the best general review of the literature of all nations ever written.

Ambition to be "The Editor." — Monsieur Milaud, the wealthy intellectual aspirant, who has just paid one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to M. Girardin, to take his place as Editor-in-Chief of the first daily paper in Paris, is said to have first soared so high as to make an offer for the London Times. To his inquiries as to the price, he received by telegraph the following reply: "Sir, when you have come to anchor in the Thames with three ships laden heavily with gold, we shall be ready to talk with you."

The old gentleman who thought he could stop a rat hole with toasted cheese has just been overtaken by another hallucination, viz: That young women can be kept from knowing "what's what," by sending them to boarding-school.

A Curiosity. — There is a thrifty, well-grown shoot, said to be about six months old, belonging to J. Salmon, of Patrick co., Virginia, which has eight fair, distinct feet on which it walks. Its legs seem to widen until they get near the feet, and then finally separate. The hog walks well, only a little clumsy.

A Paragraph about Royalty. — The Empress of Austria is again "interesting." The Sultan of Turkey has given it to be understood that he wishes no longer to be addressed officially as the Sublime Porte, but as "His Highness, the Sultan." We shall endeavor to recollect. Queen Victoria expects to increase the Royal family in early spring.

Mr. Appleton, who has been called to edit the Washington Union for Mr. Buchanan's administration, was formerly an abolitionist.

The Danville (Va.) Register states that a family, consisting of an old man, his wife, and daughter, were dug out of a snow drift around their cabin, on the opposite side of the river from that place, on Monday morning of last week. When the snow was removed, and an entrance to the cabin effected, the old man was found sitting on a stool, venting his execrations on snow-storms and landlords. When interrogated as to the creature comforts within his immediate reach, he said he had no fire or wood and no provisions, but that was a small matter when compared with his total destitution of "spirits."

Snow Birds afraid of the Cold. — N. P. Willis has a flock of pet snow birds, of which he writes during the late cold snap: "I observed one thing, yesterday, that may interest the lovers of natural history. The cold was so severe that the snow birds preferred hunger to encountering it for the first time this winter not stirring from their nests all day. I know it by the little flock I feed so carefully on the piazza roof, under my study window. With the regular board" they have grown so singularly fat as to look unlike any other snow birds that I see about the country (brighter-feathered as well as rounder-shaped), and they have courage and voracity, I know. But their crumbs were untouched that cold day. They came this morning, as usual, however, and made up for their fast with a "fast" feed."

God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem—upon the rain drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon its deep chambers—upon every penciled sheet that sleeps in the cavern of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon all his works he has written, "None liveth for himself."

Thefts from Railroads. — The Central Ohio Railroad has been suffering from thefts of baggage and property for some time back. We now learn from the Zanesville papers that an individual named James Pickrell, residing at Black Hand, has been arrested, and, having turned State's evidence, gave information of a large number of others, scattered all along the line of the road. Of these, seventeen have already been arrested, and most of them lodged in the Franklin county jail. With few exceptions they were employees of the road, in inferior capacities, and hence the facility with which the gang took goods from the cars. Their names we have not learned. The work is still going on, and many more arrests will be made. As we learn, they formed a regularly organized company. It is stated that within the past year the road has paid over \$3,000 for lost property. Anything was stolen, dry goods, hardware, oysters, &c.

The Highest Waterfall in the World. — Some writers having described a visit to "Voringsfoss," a waterfall in Norway, and claimed for it the greatest plunge in the world, the editor of Hutchins' Magazine, a California periodical, says: "The astonishing height of the above, although situated in one of the most romantic and mountainous countries of the old world, cannot compare with those of our own California, which surround the magnificent valley of the Zo-Hamite. One of the falls is thirteen times the height of Niagara, that being 165 feet, while the Zo-Hamite Falls is over 2,000 feet."

"Haw, Buck." — The Grand Rapids Eagle mentions an unusual case of marrying which took place last week in Caledonia, Kent county. The parties were on their return from meeting or a neighbor's, when it was proposed that the knot should be tied thereupon the sleigh (drawn by oxen)

was stopped, the parties stood up therein, and a minister promptly did the job. The driver said, "haw, buck," and the couple were soon landed at home man and wife.

"We have somewhere read of a traveler who stood one day beside the cages of some birds, that, exposed for sale, ruffled their sunny plumage on the wires and struggled to be free. A way-worn and sun-brown man, like one returned from foreign lands, he looked wistfully and sadly on these captives, till tears started in his eye, and, turning round on their owner, he asked the price of one, paid it in strange gold, and opening the cage, set the prisoner free, and thus he did with captive after captive, till every bird was away, soaring to the skies and singing on the wings of liberty. The crowd started and stood, amazed; they thought him mad, till, to the question of their curiosity, he replied—"I was once myself a captive; I know the sweets of liberty."

A medical gentleman defines winking to be an "affection of the eye."

The Yankee who was "lying at the point of death" whittled it off with his jack-knife and is now recovering.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Horace Greeley of the Tribune has been subpoenaed to appear before the Corruption Committee of the House of Representatives. Judge Striker, of New York, testified before the Committee that Greeley received a draft for a thousand dollars, and Revere Johnson one for fifteen hundred dollars, for services in the Desmoine Railroad affair.

George Carstensen, architect of the Crystal Palace, New York, died at Copenhagen on the 4th of January. He commenced the publication of a Sunday newspaper at Copenhagen, and died the same day that the first number was issued.

GOOD SENSE. — We look upon the following paragraph, from the Winchester Virginian, as one of the most sensible we have recently seen in a newspaper. Would that other of the editor's party friends had always so thought, or could now be induced so to think:

It is not once, nor twice, nor half a dozen times, only, that we have expressed the conviction that Southern conventions are Southern humbugs, as Mainlawites, Fourierites, Women's Rights Advocates, &c., are Northern humbugs. The best place to hold a Southern convention is the stable-yard or the cornfield, and it should be called to order with the day-break horn. Every farmer should hold one himself. If every individual does his own part toward the introduction and extension of intelligent improvement, in agriculture, trade, and manufactures, those imposing assemblages annually drawn together by the agency of free passes on railroads and the prospect of a week's free feasting will come to be viewed as cockneys view the Lord Mayor's banquet. Just in proportion as the South is made stronger and richer will we forget that there is a South. We consider it one of the healthiest signs of the times that this feeling is fast taking possession of our people.

SINGULAR NAMES. — The following record of American nomenclature is given in the memorials of Wm. Shattuck, lately published at Boston:

Simon Shattuck of Fitchburg named three sons Sadra, Meshach, and Abednego; Abel Shattuck of Coleraine named the male of pair of twins Truman and the female Truly; this Truman Shattuck named a girl Truly Ann, and Truly Shattuck named a girl Emeline Truly; Moses Shattuck of Brooklyn named four sons, since 1800, Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. Other odd names in the volume are Ai, Philahasse, Seraph, Sayned, Sarapta, Sarada, and Thisty Athala.

Mr. Shattuck, in his remarks upon some of these names, says:

Singularity of taste is not peculiar to our family; we once had under our instruction in Detroit a family, whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. The three elder children of a family nearer home were named Joseph, And, Another, and it has been supposed that, should they have any more, they might have named them Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing that it was their last; but they happened afterwards to have a daughter and two sons whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO. — The country is quieter than it has ever been since the close of the war with the United States. The rebellious spirit of the clergy is, however, giving considerable trouble to the government, and some of their number have been summarily dealt with.

The Trait d' Union of the 12th of Jan. mentions a rumor that the Apostolic Nuncio had received orders by the last packet to ask for his passports and return home. "If this be true, and hope that the Government will make haste and expedite these passports."

The Monitor of the 13th says that the insurgents had finally left San Luis, and that the revolution was at an end.

Besides \$240,000, which they got by robbing the conducta, they received \$130,000 in the shape of forced loans from the merchants.

A new anesthetic agent has been recently brought into use in London by Dr. Snow. It is called amylene or amilen. It is made by distilling fusel oil with chloride of zinc. The result of the distillation is a very light and volatile liquid, being only two-thirds as heavy as water, and boiling at 102 deg. Fahr. Its composition is ten equivalents of carbon and ten of hydrogen. It belongs to the amyle series, and is isomeric with olefiant gas. It was discovered by Cabours, a French chemist, about fifteen years since. The vapor of amylene, when inhaled, is much less pungent than that of chloroform, although the patient breathes it in much larger quantity. The persons to whom it has been administered have been subjected to severe surgical or dental operations with an entire prevention of suffering, although neither complete stupor nor relaxation of the muscles was produced. They seemed in a state of semi-consciousness during the greater part of the time, recovered very promptly from its effects, and were not affected by sickness. It has been administered in the London hospitals in some twenty cases with the best effects. If, on further trial, it should sustain the reputation which it has thus far acquired, it will undoubtedly take the place of chloroform, which is considered by many a dangerous anesthetic.

Respiratory Surface of the Lungs. — The number of air cells in the human lungs amount to no less than six hundred millions. According to Dr. Hales, the diameter of each of these may be reckoned at the one-hundredth of an inch; while, according to the more recent researches of Prof. Weber, the diameters vary between the seventieth and two hundredth of an inch. Now, estimating the internal surface of a single cell as about equal to that of a hollow globe of internal diameter, then by adopting the measurement of Hales, we find that six hundred million such cells would possess collectively a surface of no less than one hundred and forty-five square yards; but by basing our calculations on the opinions, remember, which the scientific world receive as facts, we arrive at the still more astounding conclusion, that the human lungs possess upwards of 166 square yards of respiratory surface, every single point of which is in constant and immediate contact with the atmosphere inspired. It will be useful, then, to imprint on the memory that, whether we breathe pure or putrid air, the air inspired is ever in immediate contact with an extent of vital surface ample enough for the erection of two or three large houses.

The Highest Waterfall in the World. — Some writers having described a visit to "Voringsfoss," a waterfall in Norway, and claimed for it the greatest plunge in the world, the editor of Hutchins' Magazine, a California periodical, says: "The astonishing height of the above, although situated in one of the most romantic and mountainous countries of the old world, cannot compare with those of our own California, which surround the magnificent valley of the Zo-Hamite. One of the falls is thirteen times the height of Niagara, that being 165 feet, while the Zo-Hamite Falls is over 2,000 feet."

"Haw, Buck." — The Grand Rapids Eagle mentions an unusual case of marrying which took place last week in Caledonia, Kent county. The parties were on their return from meeting or a neighbor's, when it was proposed that the knot should be tied thereupon the sleigh (drawn by oxen)

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

At the adjourned hearing in the case of the difficulty on board the ship J. L. Bogart, Williams and Hyatt (colored), two of three prisoners of the crew, were discharged, and Jones (also colored) was liberated on bail. Peter Campbell, the second mate, is remanded for a week. Sympathy in Liverpool is in favor of the negroes in this case.

An official account from the Philippine Islands states that fifteen thousand houses were destroyed by a hurricane. Considerable damage was also done at Manila.

(From the Liverpool Times of Jan. 24.)

A good deal of anxiety prevails at the present moment in the manufacturing districts respecting the prospects of the cotton trade. The rapid rise in the price of the article, and the difficulty which the Southern States of the North American Confederation experience in supplying the demands in England, on the European continent, and for the United States themselves, impart to this subject more than ordinary interest. This question has engaged a good deal of attention at various times during the last few years, and numerous projects have been set on foot to procure from tropical countries in different parts of the world an additional stock of the staple. At one time it was believed that British India might be made to furnish large additional quantities of cotton; but this idea seems now to be all but abandoned.

It is found that the aridity of the climate in our East Indian possessions is unfavorable to the production of cotton, and that, while in the United States the produce per acre is from four to five hundred pounds, in India it only ranges from fifty to a hundred pounds per acre, so that the cheapness of the labor in our own possessions is more than counterbalanced by the paucity of the produce. In this dilemma, attention is again turned to the eastern part of Africa, and a Manchester gentleman, named Clegg, has recently furnished some interesting information on the subject.

Kidnapping Black Seamen. — The scenes of outrage and bloodshed which frequently occur on the Mersey in the case of outgoing vessels demand prompt attention, and, if the law as it exists at present is insufficient to suppress the evil, the remedy is easy—the law must be strengthened. These painful outbreaks are confined for the most part to vessels sailing to and from the United States.

It is asserted in well informed quarters that there is a systematic traffic carried on in this port by some of the American captains, who hire black seamen under false pretences, and then sell them as slaves in the Southern States of the Union. The indignation evoked by what has transpired on board the James L. Bogart, will, we hope, crush this infamy in full fury.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

It is high time that the American authorities, and American shipowners, should bestir themselves, and endeavor to put a stop to a state of things which is as injurious to the efficiency of their mercantile marine as it is discreditable to the national character.

None but the very scum of the service will have anything to do with ships where an appeal from the brutal and unmanly violence of one officer elicits no other response than a shot from the revolver of another.

France. — The Constitutional mentions that the merchants of Nantes have signed a petition to the Emperor, appealing to the high and paternal solicitude of his Majesty in favor of the numerous French citizens at the destruction of Greystown, on the 13th of July, 1854. The Chamber of Commerce of Orleans, and the principal bankers, manufacturers, and merchants of that town had previously presented a petition to the same effect. Their example has been followed by the merchants of Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, who have suffered serious losses by the bombardment of Greystown.

The petition which Verger has addressed to the Emperor fills four pages, and displays some literary ability, but is humble and suppliant in tone. It however, shows that the petitioner considers himself different from the rest of mankind, and believes in his own infallibility. He declares in the course of it that Christianity requires regeneration, and that the inferior clergy ought to be enfranchised from the yoke of the higher. He declares, too, that he looks on himself as the Peter the Hermit of a new crusade, and that, being determined to announce his mission by a *coup d'état*, he had selected for victim the highest dignitary of the church.

Russia. — A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th, in the Journal des Debats, says:—"The news of the attack on Canton by the English fleet has produced a considerable sensation here. It appears certain that depots of goods belonging to Russian merchants have been burnt, and that their loss of property has been considerable. This act, which is perfectly unjustifiable, and for which no serious motive can be assigned, is regarded here as the prelude to the conquest which the English propose to themselves in the island of Chusan. The Russian Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the English, and of all the plans which they meditate in China, and for which purpose they have been for some years past very quietly increasing the naval force on that station, until they have now a very formidable fleet there. All the intrigues carried on by the English agents, with a view to ruin the important commercial relations which the Russian merchants carry on with China, through the town of Kiachta, are well known at St. Petersburg.

At St. Petersburg the Czar is engaged in the erection of the largest forges, iron ship-building yards, and engine factories in the world, on one of the principal quays, in the government part of the city. The operations are being conducted with the greatest secrecy and despatch. The works are being built chiefly by English mechanics, from one of whom, just returned to England, this information is derived.

Turkish Cruelties to Christians. — Belgrade, Jan. 8.

According to letters from Widdin, the old Turkish judicial customs against the rayahs (Christians) are being re-established in all their rigor along the frontier of Bulgaria. A commissioner is, besides, occupied in making inspections respecting the kmetes (local judges), and he dismisses all such as do not appear to him to be well disposed to the Turks, and he sends them to Widdin, where they are prosecuted on some pretext or other. Another commissioner, sent from Constantinople, and who is also making inspections in Bulgaria, has ordered that all the young women and girls of the villages through which he passes should go forth to meet him; and, as the kmet of the village of Staikouze sent young men instead of females, the commissioner had him bastinadoed. A number of the inhabitants of this village, fearing the cruelty of the commissioner, wanted to fly to Servia, but could not be admitted owing to their having no passports. The severity of the Turkish authorities in Bulgaria is greater in the frontier districts than in the centre; but it is certain that there exists great agitation in all the provinces.

The Three-fold Test of Spiritualism. — By Wm. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1 25.

The Young Fur-Traders. — A Tale of the Far North. By Wm. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1 25.

Proverbs and Sayings. — By G. W. Cutter, Price \$1.

Lena Rivers. — By Mary J. Holmes. Price \$1.

The Basket of Flowers. — A Tale for the Young. 25 cents.

The Giant Killer. — Or, the Battle which all must Fight. 65 cents.

The Three-fold Test of Spiritualism. — By Wm. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1 25.

The Young Fur-Traders. — A Tale of the Far North. By Wm. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1 25.

Proverbs and Sayings. — By G. W. Cutter, Price \$1.

Lena Rivers. — By Mary J. Holmes. Price \$1.

The Basket of Flowers. — A Tale for the Young. 25 cents.

The Giant Killer. — Or, the Battle which all must Fight. 65 cents.

The Three-fold Test of Spiritualism. — By Wm. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1 25.

The Young Fur-Traders. — A Tale of the Far North. By Wm. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1 25.

Proverbs and Sayings. — By G. W. Cutter, Price \$1.

Lena Rivers. — By Mary J. Holmes. Price \$1.

The Basket of Flowers. — A Tale for the Young. 25 cents.

The Giant Killer. — Or, the Battle which all must Fight. 65 cents.

The Three-fold Test of Spiritualism. — By Wm. R. Gordon, D

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD NALLEY, H. BRANNAN, & SUMMERS expired by limitation on the 1st of February, and is undersigned will on that day form a partnership for the purpose of continuing the COTTON FACTORAGE and COMMISSION business, at New Orleans, under the style of HILLIARD, SUMMERS, & CO.

ISAAC H. BRANNAN, & CO., New Orleans.

JAMES DACRES, JOHN S. BRANNAN, Louisville.

Louisville, Jan. 31, 1857—d&wtf

COAL! COAL!

WE have completed our arrangements to secure regular supplies of Coal by the Jefferinville Railroad until the opening of navigation. Our prices, by the single car load, are as follows:

Clay County.....40 cents per bushel;

Indiana Square Lump.....50 do do do;

Indiana Lump.....50 do do do;

In all cases where more than one load is wanted, we wish one or two days' notice, as the supply is regulated by telegraph according to the demand, and we do not intend to have any left over.

W. H. CRITTENDEN,

Third st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL BAGS,
FINE ASSORTMENT,

Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,

T. C. PROAL'S,

Jan 30 j&b6m

70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst. by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

s17 j&b6

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennesse currency the following Freq. Stats Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF L. NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADESMEN'S BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

d12 b&f D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, and FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF ALL KINDS of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

s17 No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

f2 b&f

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is ready to fill all orders for Pomery and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

d13 j&b6

JOHN ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants one of TROYEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPEs. Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it can be humbugged even by a name, as all the names made of glass in Louisville except at TROYEL's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale, operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROYEL, Amphotypist,

Main st., between Second and Third,

je10 j&b6f

house's Printing Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, &c., IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent

j30 j&b6m

for C. S. Maltby.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Pittsburgh Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Price, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville.

Great care is taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

s17 wj1 & dj&b6f

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlberg, takes this opportunity to thank his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in the usual liberal style and manners under the firm of

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d34 b&f

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. We have now established to turn out from ten to twelve pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merit of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last twenty years we have received the highest awards when placed in competition with the *Prize-winners* of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d34 j&b6

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

MEN'S AND BOYS' PLUSH CAPS, just as warm as fur, but much lighter and more comfortable, can be had very cheap of

f4 j&b6

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

ICE-CREEPERS, to prevent slipping on ice, a very neat article, for sale at 69 Third street. Buy them and save your bones. f4 j&b6

A McBride.

New Books at Prather, Smith, & Co.

jan 14 w4

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

FUR GLOVES in great variety at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S.

j34 j&b6

455 Main st.

JOHN W. BARRET

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

AND

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD NALLEY, H. BRANNAN, & SUMMERS expired by limitation on the 1st of February, and is undersigned will on that day form a partnership for the purpose of continuing the COTTON FACTORAGE and COMMISSION business, at New Orleans, under the style of HILLIARD, SUMMERS, & CO.

ISAAC H. BRANNAN, & CO., New Orleans.

JAMES DACRES, JOHN S. BRANNAN, Louisville.

Louisville, Jan. 31, 1857—d&wtf

NEW CARPETS

Just received at the Carpet Warehouse of

DUVALL & CO.,

Successors to BENT & DUVALL,

Main street, between Second and Third.

WE have just received a large lot of Carpeting, embra-

cing—

Fine Ingrain Carpeting;

Sue do do;

English Brussels do;

Do Velvet do;

Do Tapestry do;

American do;

With Chenille, Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted, and Velvet Rugs; also Chenille,

Tufted

